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or transit permit may be held to authorize the transportation or carriage of the body into or through the State.

SEC. 23. That local registrars are hereby charged with the strict and thorough enforcement of the provisions of this act in their districts, under the supervision and direction of the State registrar. And they shall make an immediate report to the State registrar of any violations of this law coming to their notice by observation, or upon complaint of any person, or otherwise. The State registrar is hereby charged with the thorough and efficient execution of the provisions of this act in every part of the State, and with supervisory power over local registrars, to the end that all of the requirements shall be uniformly complied with. He shall have authority to investigate cases of irregularity or violation of law, personally or by accredited representative, and all registrars shall aid him upon request in such investigations. When he shall deem it necessary the commissioner of health shall report cases of violation of any of the provisions of this act to the department of justice of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 24. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and no system for the registration of births and deaths shall be continued or maintained in any of the several municipalities of this Commonwealth other than the one provided for and established by this act.

VERMONT.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Placarding—Quarantine—School Attendance—Libraries—Carriers—Disinfection—Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1915.)

RULE 1. Communicable diseases to be reported.—The following diseases are hereby declared to be communicable or dangerous to the public health within the meaning of the statute, and must be reported by heads of families and physicians to the health officer,¹ viz:

Anthrax.	Measles (rubeola, morbilli).
Actinomycosis.	Mumps (epidemic parotitis).
Bubonic plague.	Ophthalmia neonatorum.
Chicken-pox (varicella).	Pneumonia (lobar or croupous pneumonia).
Cholera (Asiatic cholera, epidemic cholera).	Poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis).
Diphtheria (croup, membranous croup).	Puerperal fever (puerperal septicemia).
Dysentery (epidemic).	Scarlet fever (scarlatina, canker rash).
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis (spotted fever).	Smallpox (variola, varioloid).
Epidemic or streptococcal (septic) sore throat.	Tetanus (lockjaw).
Erysipelas.	Trachoma.
Favus.	Typhoid fever (enteric fever).
German measles.	Typhus fever (ship fever, spotted fever).
Glanders.	Whooping cough (pertussis).
Hydrophobia (rabies)	Yellow fever.
Leprosy.	

¹ Tuberculosis and venereal diseases are to be reported by the physician in charge of the case directly to the secretary of the State board of health.

RULE 2. Posting notice and quarantine.—It shall be the duty of each health officer, upon receiving notice of any case of chicken-pox, cholera, diphtheria, (including membranous croup), epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, German measles, mumps, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, varioloid, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or whooping cough, to immediately post a plain and distinct notice, giving the name of the disease, upon the house, tenement, or premises where such disease is reported to exist. He shall also serve a quarantine notice upon the head of the family in which the disease is reported to be, except in cases of typhoid fever, according to one of the forms hereinafter prescribed. Such notice shall be for "full quarantine" in cases of cholera, diphtheria (including membranous croup), epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, varioloid, and typhus fever; and for "modified quarantine" in cases of chicken pox, German measles, measles, mumps, and whooping cough.

RULE 3. Quarantine notices.—All quarantine notices issued by health officers shall be signed as issued, shall be in form according to one of the following blanks, and shall be served by the health officer in person on the head of the family.

FULL QUARANTINE NOTICE.

For use in cases of cholera, diphtheria (including membranous croup), epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, acute anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, varioloid, and typhus fever.

To _____

----- having been reported to me as being in your family, you will see that all persons and things now on the premises or in the house occupied by you are at once isolated from all other persons and things; you will allow no communication between any person now on the premises or in the house occupied by you, and any other person whatever; articles of food and drink and such fuel and clothing as are necessary for the comfort and health of those persons under quarantine excepted. Papers and letters may be received, and such pails, cans, bottles, or boxes of metal as are necessary for the conveyance of the above may be given out, all in the manner and under the conditions prescribed by the health officer.

And further exception is hereby made, so that all drugs, food, and other articles necessary to the proper treatment of the sick may be received by you, and the attending physicians may enter and leave your premises at pleasure, provided such measures are used as to prevent carrying the infection outside.

No other person whatever shall enter or leave your premises during the existence of this quarantine, except as permitted, in writing, by the health officer.

You will carefully observe the above quarantine, under penalty of the law, until such time as the quarantine shall be terminated by a written notice signed by the health officer.

----- Chairman Local Board of Health.

Town (or city) of _____

19 _____

----- Health Officer.

MODIFIED QUARANTINE NOTICE.

For use in cases of measles, whooping cough, mumps, chicken-pox, and German measles.
To _____

----- having been reported in your family, you will see that all persons in your household who now have this disease are safely isolated from all other members of your household and all other persons. Furthermore, you are hereby forbidden to allow any member of your family who can not be shown to have had the above-mentioned disease to attend any school, public, parochial, or private; any church or other [sic] place of amusement or any public gathering of any kind. You will carefully observe the above quarantine under penalty of the law until such time as the quarantine shall be terminated by a written notice signed by the health officer.

----- Health Officer.

RULE 4. *Minimum period of quarantine.*—The minimum period of quarantine, within the meaning of these rules, shall be as follows:

Chicken-pox, until 12 days after the appearance of the eruption and until the crusts have fallen and the scars are completely healed.

Diphtheria (membranous croup), until two successive negative cultures have been obtained from the nose and throat at intervals of 24 hours.

Measles, until 10 days after the appearance of the rash and until all discharges from the nose, ears, and throat have disappeared and until the cough has ceased.

Mumps, until 2 weeks after the appearance of the disease and 1 week after the disappearance of the swelling.

Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), until 28 days after the appearance of the first symptoms.

Scarlet fever, until 30 days after the development of the disease or until all discharges from the nose, ears, and throat or suppurating glands have ceased.

Smallpox, until 14 days after the development of the disease and until scabs have all separated and the scars completely healed.

Whooping cough, until 8 weeks after the development of the disease or until 1 week after the last characteristic cough.

RULE 5. *Maximum period of incubation.*—For the purpose of these rules the maximum period of incubation (that is, between the date of exposure to disease and the date of its development) of the following communicable diseases is hereby declared to be as follows: Chicken-pox, 21 days; measles, 14 days; mumps, 21 days; scarlet fever, 7 days; smallpox, 20 days; whooping cough, 14 days.

RULE 6. *Physicians to report to health officer.*—It shall be the duty of every physician who knows or suspects that a person whom he has been called to attend is sick or has died of a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, to report to the local health officer, within whose jurisdiction such patient is, the name, age, address of every person affected with a communicable disease, together with the name of the disease, degree of virulence, cause or source of the disease, and any other facts relating thereto as may be necessary for the health officer to make examination and act in the premises. Such report shall be made by personal notice or telephone, when practicable, and shall also be made in writing, and shall be made within 24 hours from the time when the case is first seen by him.

RULE 7. *Physician to institute quarantine.*—It shall be the duty of every physician who has been called to attend a person sick with a communicable disease to quarantine the house, tenement, or premises where such disease exists at the time of his first visit, and such quarantine shall continue in force until the health officer examines and quarantines as provided in rule 2: *Provided*, That if the attending physician at the time of his first visit is unable to make a specific diagnosis, he may quarantine the premises temporarily and until a specific diagnosis is made, and post thereon a card upon which the word "quarantine" shall be plainly written or printed.

RULE 8. *Head of family to report to health officer.*—When no physician is in attendance, it shall be the duty of the head of the family in whose house occurs a case of infectious or contagious disease dangerous to the public health to immediately give notice thereof to the local health officer of the town in which he lives, and to isolate the person so affected until the health officer has made an examination and taken action on the case.

RULE 9. *Teachers to report to health officer.*—It shall be the duty of every teacher to immediately report to the principal or person in charge of the school

all facts relating to the illness and physical condition of any child in such school who appears to be affected with a disease presumably communicable. It shall be the duty of the principal or person in charge of the school to immediately report such facts to the local health officer, together with the name, age, and address of such child. Such child shall be at once sent home or isolated. In towns having medical inspection of schools the principal or teacher shall notify the medical inspector, who shall in turn report to the health officer.

RULE 10. *Proprietors of hotels and boarding and lodging houses to report to health officer.*—When no physician is in attendance, it shall be the duty of the proprietor or keeper of any hotel, boarding house, or lodging house to report immediately to the local health officer all facts relating to the illness and physical condition of any person in any hotel, boarding house, or lodging house under his charge, who appears to be affected with any disease, presumably communicable, together with the name of such person.

RULE 11. *Exclusion from school.*—It shall be the duty of each health officer when notified of the presence of any communicable disease for which a quarantine is provided, except typhoid fever, to notify as soon as practicable the principal or person in charge of any public, parochial or private school, or college where any member of the affected family attends as pupil or teacher. Such principal or other person in charge shall forbid further attendance at school of any member of such family as pupil or teacher except as provided in the "modified quarantine notice," until notified by the health officer that such teacher or pupil may safely return.

RULE 12. *Duties of librarians.*—It shall be the duty of each health officer upon receiving notice of any communicable disease to notify the librarian of each public library in his town, giving the name of the disease and the name and address of the family in which the disease exists. Librarians receiving such notice shall not allow any books or periodicals to be taken by such family after such notice, and they shall not allow any books then held by any member of such family to be returned to the library until disinfected under the direction of the health officer.

RULE 13. *Health officer to investigate.*—Whenever any of the diseases mentioned in rule 1 appears in any town or city the health officer of such town or city shall personally investigate the origin of the disease. In case he shall find evidence that the disease was imported to his town or city from some other town or city in this State, he shall immediately notify the health officer of such other town or city, giving him his reasons for suspecting the disease was brought from such other town or city. He shall also notify the secretary of the State board of health of all the facts in such cases.

RULE 14. *Respect of quarantine.*—The health officer of each city and town shall take all due precautions to the end that his quarantine is respected, and shall promptly prosecute any violation of a quarantine as provided by law. He shall personally superintend the disinfection and cleaning of houses and premises when the quarantine is terminated.

RULE 15. *Physicians to be furnished blanks.*—Health officers shall furnish to all physicians practicing in their respective towns and cities, once each year, and as often as needed, blanks for reporting contagious diseases. All the physicians shall report to the health officer of their respective towns and cities, upon blanks furnished them for this purpose, each case of all the diseases mentioned in rule 1.

RULE 16. *Reports to the secretary of the State board of health.*—It shall be the duty of each health officer to notify the secretary of the State board of health, by telegraph or telephone, whenever smallpox, varioloid, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), cholera, yellow fever, or typhus fever appears in his town

or city. He shall also immediately notify said secretary by mail upon blanks furnished for the purpose whenever any communicable disease appears in his town or city. During the continuance of any of these diseases in his town or city, it shall be the duty of each health officer to make weekly reports to the secretary of the State board of health, giving the number of the new cases and the number of deaths occurring from each of these diseases during that week.

RULE 17. *Restriction of quarantine.*—No member of any family under "full quarantine" shall leave the house or premises during the existence of such quarantine, except by written permission of the health officer, and then only at such times and under such circumstances as he shall prescribe.

No member of any family under "modified quarantine" who does not give satisfactory evidence of having had the disease then existing in such family shall leave the house and premises during the existence of such quarantine, except upon written permission of the health officer.

RULE 18. *Carriers of disease germs.*—Any person who is a carrier of the disease germ of Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, epidemic dysentery, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), or typhoid fever shall be subject to such rules as the State board of health shall make for the control of such persons.

RULE 19. *Disinfection of premises.*—No house or premises shall be released from quarantine until all persons and things liable to infection shall have been disinfected and rendered harmless, and a written notice to that effect shall have been issued to the head of the family, signed by the health officer.

Disinfection of premises after an infectious disease shall be done by the local board of health, and under the supervision of the health officer at the expense of the town or city.

RULE 20. *Removal of articles forbidden.*—After isolation by the health officer, and without his permission, no person shall carry, remove, or cause or permit to be carried or removed from any room or building, any article which has been subject to contamination with infective material through contact with any person, or with the secretions of any persons affected with Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, or poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) until such article has been disinfected and rendered harmless under the direction of the health officer.

RULE 21. *Sending of mail matter forbidden.*—No letter or other mail matter coming from premises under full quarantine shall be placed in any post office, or letter box, or given to any letter carrier. Any postmaster, or other postal employee, who has reason to suspect that any such mail matter is in his possession, shall immediately notify the health officer of the town, who shall disinfect such mail matter without delay.

RULE 22. *Public funerals forbidden in certain cases.*—A public or a church funeral shall not be held of any person who has died of diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, measles, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, or typhus fever. Any funeral of such person shall be private and shall take place as early as practicable after death occurs.

RULE 23. *Physicians and nurses to take precautions.*—All physicians and nurses attending cases of diphtheria (membranous croup), poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox or varioloid shall carefully and thoroughly cleanse and disinfect themselves before leaving the house or premises.

RULE 24. *Exclusion of domestic animals.*—All cats, dogs, and other pet or domestic animals on premises quarantined for smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria or poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) shall be prevented from entering the sick

room and shall be thoroughly washed with soap and water and disinfected with a solution of bichloride of mercury before such premises are released from quarantine.

RULE 25. *Sale of milk and milk products prohibited.*—When a case of diphtheria, epidemic or septic sore throat, epidemic dysentery, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, or typhoid fever exists on any farm or any dairy producing milk, cream, butter, cheese, or other foods likely to be consumed raw, no such foods shall be sold or delivered from such farm or dairy, except under the following conditions:

If the dairy or building where such milk, milk products, or produce are produced or stored are decided by the health officer to be a safe distance from the house under quarantine, and if no person, utensil, or water from such house comes in contact with such dairy products or produce, said health officer may give permission in writing for the sale or removal of such dairy products or produce under such restrictions as he deems safe. No milk, cream, butter, cheese, or other foods likely to be consumed raw which have been exposed to infection shall be sold or removed from infected premises under any circumstances.

RULE 26. *Typhoid fever; special precautions to be observed.*—Each case of typhoid fever shall be placarded with the name of the disease. All nurses and other attendants on cases of typhoid fever shall disinfect all discharges from the body of the patient before the same are removed from the sick room by thoroughly mixing with an equal bulk of a 10 per cent solution of carbolic acid, cresol, or lysol. They shall also disinfect all linen and eating utensils before they are removed from the sick room, and they shall thoroughly cleanse and disinfect their own persons before handling food or drink. They shall exclude as far as possible flies and other insects from the sick room, and especially from the discharges and soiled linen.

RULE 27. *Tuberculosis; special precautions to be observed.*—It shall be the duty of every physician called upon to attend a case of tuberculosis to give detailed instructions to the patient and nurse or other person in charge in regard to the disinfection and disposal of sputum and other infectious discharges from the patient. Such disinfection shall be done by thoroughly mixing with an equal bulk of a 10 per cent solution of carbolic acid, cresol, or lysol. Such instructions shall be given as soon as the diagnosis is made or suspected.

No person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis shall attend any school, public or private, as pupil or teacher, nor shall any such person be employed in any such school.

After the death or removal of any person sick with pulmonary tuberculosis from any apartments or dwelling, such apartments or dwelling shall be disinfected under the direction of the health officer before further occupancy by any human being.

Whenever the local health officer decides that a person affected with tuberculosis is spitting in public places in such a manner as to endanger the public health, said health officer shall quarantine such person in such manner as shall seem to him necessary.

RULE 28. *Diphtheria; special precautions to be observed.*—In every case of illness which there is reason to suspect is diphtheria, it shall be the duty of the attending physician, or if no physician is in attendance, of the health officer, to promptly take material for cultures from the throat of the suspected person and submit the same for examination to the State laboratory of hygiene at Burlington.

RULE 29. *Ophthalmia neonatorum, report and treatment.*—All cases of ophthalmia neonatorum must be reported by the health officer to the secretary of the State board of health.

Should one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed, swollen, and red, and have an unnatural discharge at any time within two weeks after its birth, the nurse, relative, or other person having charge of such infant shall report in writing, within six hours thereafter, to the local health officer of the town or city in which the parents of the infant reside, the fact that such inflammation, swelling, and redness exists. Such health officer shall take such immediate action as may be necessary in order that the blindness may be prevented, and shall see that all physicians in his territory are supplied with nitrate of silver solution, furnished by the State board of health.

RULE 30. *Rabies (hydrophobia).*—In any town in this State in which rabies, an infectious disease dangerous to the public health, is found by the State board of health to exist, every owner or keeper of a dog shall keep such dog securely muzzled whenever outside the buildings of such owner or keeper for a period of three months from the time that said board of health makes its finding of the existence of rabies in such town, and any dog found not so muzzled outside the buildings of the owner or keeper during such three-months period shall be killed by the order of said board of health.